

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 32 of 1890.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 11th August 1890.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 8th August, observes that the Congressionists rejoice at the abandonment of the India Councils Bill, and say that the abandonment is due to the circumstance that Lord Cross expected powerful opposition to the Bill in the House of Commons. But they mistake. The fact is that the silly agitation of the Congress delegates in England has convinced his lordship that the Congress is a hot-bed of sedition, and that consequently his lordship does not now consider it expedient to grant those privileges to natives which he at first intended.

Circulation,
219 copies.

The *Tútí-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 31st July, with reference to the letter sent by Mahárája Dalíp Singh to Her Majesty, expressing regret for his past misconduct and offering an apology, is of opinion that he has already paid dearly for his folly, and that Her Majesty might be pleased to accept the apology and forgive him. His arrears of pension should not be granted him at once, but in periodical instalments. Such an act of royal grace will give a great impetus to the loyalty of the Sikh community.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The same paper observes that some newspapers of the Panjáb have spread a rumour to the effect that Colonel Nisbett has sent oral and written messages to the Mahárája at Jammu, inviting His Highness to Kashmír, on the ground that His Highness will be restored to power. The Mahárája was to leave for Kashmír on the 23rd July. A Lahore paper, which has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of that state, considers the rumour unfounded. It says that if the restitution of power to the Mahárája were contemplated, the Resident would himself go over to Jammu and hold a public darbár there for the purpose. Another rumour afloat is to the effect that an insurrection has broken out among some frontier tribes subject to the rule of the Kashmír darbár, and that the insurgents disapprove of the Mahárája's deposition and decline to recognize the present administration. No wonder if His Highness has been invited to Kashmír by Colonel Nisbett in view to leading the agents of the insurgents, staying at Kashmír, to imagine that the Mahárája is not opposed to the present arrangements. The invitation must have been a source of great anxiety to the Mahárája. If His Highness does not comply with the Resident's request, His Highness may be accused of disloyalty. On the other hand, if the Mahárája accepts the invitation, it may be assumed that he approves of the present arrangements. It is useless to express any opinion on the subject at present; the mystery will be fully cleared up in the course of a week or two. But the *Tútí-i-Hind* cannot help observing that the treatment which the Mahárája has received at the hands of the British Government, in the present enlightened days of just laws and civilization, would be considered most unfair and unjust even in the dark ages. The British reputation for justice will be stained with an indelible blot if the Mahárája's grievances are left unredressed.

Circulation,
800 copies.

The *Mauj-i-Nerbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 1st August, says that it has received many complaints from Bhopal against the present administration. One man in the service of the

Bhopal.

state complains that although his leave has expired, he is not allowed to rejoin his post, simply because a native of Oudh has been appointed his *locum tenens*. All residents of Tajára at Bhopal, where the Mir Dabir lives, are considered his relatives, and any complaints made against them are readily believed. Some men complain that their lands have been unjustly confiscated by the state. Butchers say that they are unable to earn a livelihood, as the state itself has commenced selling meat. In short, there is general dissatisfaction in Bhopal with the present ministry.

ADMINISTRATION.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 7th August, expresses disapproval of the Commissioner forming his opinion regarding the Cawnpore assault case on the alleged one-sided reports of Mr. Wright and the District Superintendent of Police, and of the reply given by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in accordance with the Commissioner's opinion to the first memorial of Pandit Prithi Nath and others; censures the Commissioner for holding a local inquiry when he had already formed his opinion about the case; and deprecates some of his proceedings during the inquiry. The *Cawnpore Gazette* observes, in conclusion, that Mr. Harington's report is an ingenious and elaborate defence of Mr. Wright, and clearly shows that the author has been entirely actuated by bias. The whole blame has been laid upon the complainants themselves, and they have even been accused of having formed a conspiracy against the District Magistrate. Although Pandit Hirday Narain, covered with blood, visited Mr. Wright and told him that he appeared before him as a complainant, his complaint is not considered a formal one, simply because he had visited the Judge before he went to Mr. Wright. No action could be taken by the District Magistrate until the assailant was identified and brought before him by Pandit Hirday Narain. Although the case was one of attempt at grievous hurt, the District Magistrate and the police were not bound to interfere, according to custom. This is justice indeed! Mr. Harington, being

Circulation,
400 copies.

a Commissioner, can abuse the people with impunity. He accuses some municipal commissioners of folly and sedition and stigmatizes the people as mad. The signatories to the memorials are charged by him with conspiracy against the District Magistrate. He calls one man a liar and another an impertinent fellow. One man is reprimanded and another is threatened with imprisonment by him. But he should remember that though his report may satisfy the Anglo-Indian community, yet it is calculated to rouse the ire of natives in all parts of the country. The memorialists should not lose heart at the Commissioner's decision, but push the matter up to higher authority. Even the Government of India may not do them justice, but they should convince the British nation how unsatisfactory the state of affairs is in this particular portion of the empire.

The same paper complains that, on the 28th July, the police at Cawnpore sent up one Shám Sundar for trial on a charge of having received some stolen property, but that the man was acquitted by the Joint Magistrate on the 30th idem. On the morning of the 28th idem the accused, handcuffed and with a rope tied round his waist, was taken by the police all over the city from 6 to 9 A.M. The law does not give power to the police to ill-treat any person in this way. Such high-handed proceedings remind one of the old despotic native rule. The fact is that the Cawnpore police think that when even Pandit Hirday Narain has not been able to baffle their machinations, what can poor Shám Sundar do?

The same paper states that information has been received to the effect that the police desire to implicate the editor in some criminal case.

The Cawnpore Gazette and the police.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 3rd August, observes that it appears from a letter, received from Cawnpore and bearing the signatures of several Hindú priests there, that the City Inspector of

Alleged improper entry of the City Inspector of Police into a Hindú temple at Cawnpore.

Circulation,
300 copies.

Police entered a Hindú temple under the pretext that he suspected that there was unusual noise in the temple and that the temple was dirty. It is difficult to say how far the complaint is true. A criminal prosecution had better be instituted against the Police Inspector before the District Magistrate.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 4th August, complains that
 The police. Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of
 Police, as a rule, belong to the lower
 classes of the community and have received no sound education. Having been unable to get any better employment, they enlisted as constables and have gradually risen to their present posts. Power has turned their heads, and they have not the least hesitation in oppressing and praying upon the people. They are very corrupt and extort money from innocent people by threatening to bring false accusations against them. The chief cause of police tyranny and oppression is that the higher police authorities judge of the merits of the subordinate police officials by statements and registers. The greater the number of cases sent up by an official, the more competent and experienced he is considered to be; and consequently every official is naturally anxious to commit as many men for trial as he can. The Police Committee should give its special attention to this matter and remedy the evil. The merits of an official should be judged, not by the number of men sent up by him for trial, but by the tact and skill displayed by him in working out a difficult and complicated case.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 7th August, argues that the
 Causes of the increase of crime. increase of crime is not due to the
 introduction of railways and tele-
 graphs, as is supposed by Government, but to the poverty of the agricultural and artizan classes, which form the bulk of the population, brought about by the high rates of interest which they have to pay to their creditors, the heavy cost of litigation, and the extortion practised on them by patwáris, kanángos and tahsíl officials. Another great cause of the growth of crime is the extortion, tyranny and

Circulation,
400 copies.

oppression practised by the police, which drive people to despair and force them to join organized bands of criminals. The first cause can be easily removed by the resuscitation of the Usury Laws.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Halat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for July, complains that in some places in these provinces Magistrates allow Court Inspectors of Police to take their seats near them, and condemns the practice as injurious to the dignity of the bench, and as calculated to lead the people to imagine that the Court Inspectors exercise undue influence over the Magistrates. Hence the practice should be prohibited. Indeed, no officer should be permitted to give a seat near him to any office clerk, vakíl, mukhtar or other person, and he should be prohibited from allowing anyone to converse familiarly with him in Court. The *Halat-i-Hind* is of opinion that the posts of Court Inspectors had better be abolished, since their work can be easily done by Government Pleaders with the assistance of Naib Court Inspectors.

The same paper complains that a young European Assistant Magistrate at Allahabad, while inquiring into a revenue suit, addressed the vakíls in very improper language. It is to be regretted that young hot-headed European civilians—who possess no knowledge of native customs and manners; who do not particularly well understand any of the vernacular languages; and who learn to consider all natives as of no higher position than their grooms—are invested with the exercise of criminal and revenue powers. It is true that their powers are but gradually increased, yet Government never inquires into their character before enhancing their powers. If the District Magistrate, the Joint Magistrate, and the Assistant Magistrates in a district are all young men, the age of the District Magistrate not exceeding 30 years, the state of things in that district may be easily imagined. The District Magistrates should be old and experienced men, in order that they may be able to keep the young Assistant Magistrates in

Alleged misconduct of
an Assistant Magistrate
towards vakíls at Allah-
abad.

check, otherwise unfortunate disputes between Magistrates and vakils or other person are sure to occur, as has been the case at Dacca, Cawnpore, &c. No man, however able and learned he may be, who possesses a violent temper and is arbitrary, despotic and tyrannical, is fit to dispense justice.

The same paper complains that European and native officers, as a rule, stand under obligations to talúkdárs, zamíndárs, bankers, contractors, &c., who place their houses, carriages and horses at their disposal, provide employment for their relatives, make valuable presents to their wives and so forth, and that in return for these favours the officers are naturally inclined to show undue indulgence to them in connection with their cases pending before them and in other matters. Sometimes a native officer forms relationships with some persons by the marriage of his sons and daughters, and his judgments in some cases are influenced by the advice of his relatives. With a view to check the evils above referred to, neither European nor native officers should be allowed to remain at the one station for a prolonged period. It is to be regretted that one Deputy Collector is kept by Government in the same district for five or six years, while another is transferred from place to place at very short intervals of time.

The same paper complains that several irregularities occurred in connection with the late municipal elections at Allahabad. Municipal elections at Allahabad. municipal elections for the Katra ward at Allahabad, and urges that the District Magistrate himself should preside on such occasions.

The *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 8th August, regrets to say that the Honorary Magistrates, as a rule, have proved failures. Some of them have been guilty of misconduct, and some have received little or no education and are as unfit to exercise criminal powers as a child. Some Honorary Magistrates are men of high rank and position, and they do not like to sit on the same bench with others of lower social position; while, on the other hand, the later are equally reluctant

Circulation,
219 copies.

to work with them on the ground that they are sycophants and cannot perform their duties with independence. The fact is that almost all Honorary Magistrates have been influenced by vanity or some other selfish motive in obtaining the appointments, few being animated with the worthy desire of serving Government and promoting the public interest. The suggestion made in some quarters as to the candidates for honorary magistracies being required to pass an examination in law is rather premature. But, at all events, such candidates should be able to read and write the vernaculars with tolerable accuracy. Moreover, the appointments should be made only for five years and not for an unlimited period. An improvement of the institution is necessary by the introduction of suitable reforms, otherwise the Honorary Magistrates had better be replaced by paid Magistrates on small salaries.

The same paper expresses satisfaction that Mr. Mulock has resolved to select able men for honorary magistracies, and has nominated Munshi Muhammad Athar Ali and Babu Sri Rám for the posts. He is worthy of all praise for such a good resolution, and it is to be hoped that he will make more nominations like those above referred to.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Káyasth Reformer* (Bareilly), of the 2nd August, complains that it appears from a letter published in the *Káyasth Akhbár* that the Director of Land Records and Agriculture has forbidden the appointment of Káyasths as kanúgos in future, and urges that the Káyasth community should submit a memorial to the Local Government praying for the cancellation of the Director's orders.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 7th August, on the authority of the *Morning Post*, states that two days after the late Íd the Musalmáns desired to kill a cow at Katra in Allahabad. The Hindús were annoyed and reported the matter to the Sub-Inspector of Police, who, being himself unable to settle the dispute,

Appointment of able
Honorary Magistrates at
Lucknow.

Alleged exclusion of
Káyasths from the posts
of kanúgos.

Quarrel between Hin-
dús and Musalmáns on
the occasion of the late
Íd at Allahabad.

referred both the parties to the District Magistrate. Accordingly the two parties waited on Mr. Gray, who, accompanied by the District Superintendent of Police, at once visited the place, and, after making a local inquiry, prohibited the intended slaughter, on the ground that no cow had ever before been killed there. The proceedings of the police and the District Magistrate were just and proper and prevented a serious *émeute*. The secret object of the Musalmáns was to pick a quarrel with the Hindús, as is evident from the circumstance that they desired to kill the cow two days after the *Íd*. When will the two great communities, which have already been reduced to such an unsatisfactory condition owing to their mutual religious ill-feeling, learn to live in peace?

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 7th August, publishes a Hindi translation of the rules recently framed by the Panjáb Government under section 43, Act IV of 1872, for regulating the slaughter of kine and the sale of beef; and observes that Sir James Lyall fully deserves the thanks which have been tendered to His Honor by the inhabitants of the Panjáb for the issue of the rules. There can hardly be two opinions as to the propriety of the rules which prevented the occurrence of religious riots at any place in that province on the occasion of the late *Íd*. They are intended to put a stop to the open slaughter of kine, which is very painful to the Hindus, and reflect great credit on the good sense and sagacity of the Panjáb Government. But they require amendment insofar as the Deputy Commissioners are empowered under them to grant licenses for the slaughter of kine inside towns. No Deputy Commissioner should have the power to permit the slaughter of kine within or in the immediate vicinity of towns. The necessity for the withdrawal of such power from the Deputy Commissioners is clearly shown by the fact that the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak allowed kine to be killed at five places within the city on the day of the late *Íd*. The other Local Govern-

Circulation,
500 copies.

ments and administrations should also introduce similar rules into their provinces.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 4th August, complains that a man was killed and two others wounded by European soldiers at Milkpur near Dehli. The official who made an inquiry into the case has arrived at the conclusion that a soldier fired at a dog but that a village woman was accidentally struck and wounded by the bullet. The accident led to a quarrel between the soldiers and the villagers, and on this a soldier fired at the crowd, killing one man and wounding another. Poor natives are frequently killed by European soldiers, and the murderers are invariably acquitted by the Magistrates and Judges on one pretext or another. It is high time that Government should interfere and take effectual steps to prevent the recurrence of such unfortunate incidents. European soldiers had better be forbidden to go out shooting.

Circulation,
219 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 8th August, is glad to notice that the establishment at Lucknow of a Chief Court, composed of three Judges, and the construction of a railroad between Lucknow and Rae Bareli, have been sanctioned, and thanks His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for those measures.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindústani* (Lucknow), of the 3rd August, gives the substance of the statement of objects and reasons for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Bill, and observes that it is to be regretted that the Bill was introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Simla. Had the introduction been made at Calcutta, the native members in the Council would have had a good opportunity for urging a separation of the judicial and executive functions of Collectors, as has already been done in the case of Commissioners. In every district there are a Collector, a Joint Magistrate and one

or two Deputy Collectors. If the Collectors were relieved of judicial criminal work and the Joint Magistrate were made District Magistrate, the reform, the necessity for which has been recognized by officials as well as the public, could be effected without any difficulty and additional expense. As new blood has already been infused among Munsifs in Oudh to a comparatively large extent, the proposed extension of their jurisdiction is quite unobjectionable. But considering the qualifications of a majority of Subordinate Judges, the *Hindústáni* is afraid that the extension of their jurisdiction might be injurious to litigants. Some of them, such as Rai Hazári Lál, Babu Beni Prasád, and Maulvi Abdul Salam, are, no doubt, able men. If the jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges be extended, Government should get rid of the old men among them in some way or other. The new scheme as embodied in the Bill is, on the whole, a good one; but the matters above referred to deserve attention. There could not be a better opportunity for a complete separation of the judicial and executive functions of the district officers. There is no hope that the Supreme Legislature, as at present constituted, will sanction such an important reform; but the public associations and the Press should not fail to impress upon the Legislature its importance.

EDUCATION.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 3rd August, expresses

Circulation,
300 copies.

Deprecation of the Allahabad University for prescribing Sir John Strachey's "India" as a text book for the B. A. Examination.

surprise that the Allahabad University professes a political creed, and that that creed is no other than to repress natives and to check their just hopes and aspirations. The

Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath made a present of a copy of the National Congress report to the Registrar of the University, but the Registrar did not accept the present and returned the book; while a copy of the Rája of Bhinga's *Democracy not suited to India* was readily received in the University library. The fact is that Mr. Gough, the Registrar, is a thorough Anglo-Indian and possesses all the pre-

judices of his class ; and the Aligarh clique is ready to support him in all such matters. Sir John Strachey's *India* has recently been prescribed as a text book in history for the B. A. Examination of the Allahabad University, in place of Sir William Hunter's *Indian Empire*, which is an excellent book on Indian history. Sir John Strachey's *India* is not a history at all, but simply a series of lectures which he delivered at an English University on Indian affairs. He was never a friend to natives, and in his book they have been represented as a lying, dishonest and treacherous people, and the educated natives have been called sedition-mongers. But of course Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán, who owes all his European reputation to the efforts of the Strachey brothers, has been highly praised. Sir John Strachey says that any Musalmán who does not regard Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán as a religious reformer and leader of the Muhammadan community is a Wahabi. Such is the book which has been placed in the hands of Hindú and Muhammadan students. It has been condemned by the *Advocate* of Lucknow, the *Hindú* and the *Eastern Star* of Madras, and other newspapers ; and it may be hoped that the Allahabad University will remove it from its curriculum of studies.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 8th August, expresses nearly the same sentiments in condemnation of Sir John Strachey's *India* as a text book for the B. A. Examination, and hopes that the Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath, Lála Sita Rám, B.A., Babu Bireshwar Mittra, Babu Rám Saran Das, M.A., Pandit Sundar Lál, B.A., Pandit Aditya Rám, M.A., and other such Fellows of the University will get the book removed from the curriculum of studies. The inclusion of such books in the course of studies is highly injurious to the reputation of the university.

Circulation,
200 copies.

A correspondent of the *Agra Punch*, of the 4th August, expresses surprise that although Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán has already collected large funds for the Muhammadan College at Aligarh, he still continues to apply to

A complaint against Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán in connection with the Aligarh College.

the public for aid. But the poorer classes of the Muhammadan community can obtain no benefit from the college. A poor Muhammadan boy of Azimabad repeatedly applied to him for admission into the college as a free scholar, but received no reply; evidently the college is intended for the rich and not the poor. It would seem that Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán's professed sympathy with his co-religionists is all moonshine, and that he has established the college from motives of personal gain.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A local correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Hind* (Fatehpur), of the 30th July, complains that at Fatehpur carriages are not provided with lights; that streets are not properly lighted; and that the arrangements for watch and ward are unsatisfactory. There are 27 muhallas or wards in the town, while there are only 36 chaukidárs, some of whom must be employed as orderlies and some must be physically unfit for active service. Lately a dakaiti was apprehended, and therefore the police were on the alert during the whole night; rich persons sent for a number of villagers, armed with clubs, for the protection of their property; and many men collected a quantity of brickbats on the roofs of their houses, intending to use them as missiles against the robbers. Government should amend the Arms Act and allow a larger number of people to keep arms.

Circulation,
98 copies.

The *Prayag Samáchar* (Allahabad), of the 4th August, complains that the main street of the Allahabad city has not been repaired for several years past and is consequently in a very bad state. No man can walk through it without spoiling his clothes. The arrangements for the lighting of streets and bye-lanes are very unsatisfactory. At some places the lights go out at 2 A.M., while at others they are not put out till 9 A.M.

Circulation,
450 copies.

Circulation,
325 copies.

A correspondent of the *Tatt-t-Hind* (Meerut), of the 31st July, complains that the manager of the Mansabia school at Meerut, which is maintained from a Muhammadan religious endowment, suddenly entered the school on the night preceding the Id, with his friends and companions, and ill-treated the teachers and students, who were quietly sleeping when the ill-treatment began. The writer calls the manager hard names and thinks that he was drunk at the time. The writer asks the trustee, who is a native lady, to improve the management of the endowment, and warns her that, in case of failure, Government will be moved to interfere.

Alleged ill-treatment
of teachers and students
of the Mansabia school at
Meerut by the manager.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbār	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajamm-ul-Husain.	Aug. 7th	1890.	208 copies.
2	Agra Punch	"	"	"	Amir Khan	" 4th	" 9th	200 "
3	Akbār-i-Ālam	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain, Khan.	" 5th	" 8th	63 "
4	Aligarh Institute Gazette,	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Alim-ul-Jah	" 2nd, 5th & 9th.	" 6th, 8th & 10th.	487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
5	Almora Akhbār	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadā Nand	" 4th	" 7th	94 copies.
6	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Kishun Lal	" 2nd	" 5th	159 "
7	Āzād.	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	" 8th	" 9th	219 "
8	Bhārat Jnan	Benares	Hindi	"	Rām Krishn Varma,	" 4th	" 6th	1,500 "
9	Bhārat Sudasha vartak.	Prā-Farukhabad,	"	Monthly	Nārāyan Dās	For July	" 4	475 "
10	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Harnām Singh	Aug. 7th	" 10th	400 "
11	Colonel	Moreadabad,	"	"	Banwārī Lal	" 1st	" "	" "
12	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	"	"	Thākūr Prasād	" 2nd	" 5th	250 copies.
13	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Rāmpur	"	"	Muhammad Husain	" 4th	" 6th	450 "
14	Fitnah	Gorakhpur	"	"	Nizām Ahmad	" 8th	" 11th	550 "
15	Halat-i-Hind	Allahabad	"	Monthly	Beni Prasād	For July	" 8th	400 "
16	Hindustān	Kālākanak,	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datṭ Sukla	Aug. 5th to 8th,	" 8th & 10th,	500 "
17	Hindustāni	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ganga Prasād Varma.	" 3rd	" 5th	300 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
18	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahávir Prasád	July 30th & Aug. 2nd.	1890. Aug. 8th	100 copies.
19	<i>Jubilee Paper</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Yáqúb Khán	Aug. 1st	6th	330
20	<i>Káshi Patrikâ</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	" 8th	" 9th	475 copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt.)
21	<i>Káiyasth Reformer</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	" Monthly	Thákur Prasád	" 2nd	5th	350 copies.
22	<i>Káiyasth Samákhár</i>	Allahabad	"	" Weekly	Bhagwán Prasád	For July	6th	350
23	<i>Káiyasth Shubh Chintak</i>	Bareilly	Hindi	"	Thákur Prasád	Aug. 4th	"	200
24	<i>Káiyasth Upárák</i>	Agra	Urdu	"	Náráyan Prasád	" 5th	10th	400
25	<i>Khichri Samákhár</i>	Mirzapur	Hindi-Eng-lish.	"	Mádho Prasád	" 2nd	8th	700
26	<i>Khurshid-i-Áfâq</i>	Pilibhít	Urdu	"	Mazhar A h s a n Khán.	July 31st & Aug. 8th.	5th & 11th,	200
27	<i>Matlá-i-Núr</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Gaurí Shankar	Aug. 2nd	6th	50
28	<i>Mauj-i-Narbudda</i>	H o s h a n g a b a d.	"	"	Abdul Karím	" 1st	"	200
29	<i>Mahr-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	"	"	Karím-ul-lah	7th	10th	380
30	<i>Mufid-i-Ám</i>	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán	" 1st	6th	200
31	<i>Nairang</i>	"	"	Weekly	Pyáreshwar Náth,	" 4th	9th	300
32	<i>Naigyar-i-Ázam</i>	Moradabad,	"	"	Amjad Alí	" 1st	6th	250
33	<i>Najmu-l-Akhdár</i>	Etáwah	"	"	Rúhu-l-lah Khán...	" 1st	10th	175

34	<i>Najm-ul-Hind</i>	Jaunpur	"	"	"	Muhammad Muhsin	"	4th	...	5th	80
35	<i>N. sim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	"	"	"	Jamná Dás Biswás,	"	7th	...	10th	400
36	<i>N. sim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur	"	"	"	Sheo Náráyan Lál,	July 30th	...	...	6th	98
37	<i>Núr-ul-Anwár</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	"	Abd-ul-Hamid	Aug. 2nd	...	...	5th	238
38	<i>Ngáya Sudhá</i>	Harda	"	"	"	Wásudeva Bháskar,	"	6th	...	Aug. 10th	350
					English.						
39	<i>Oudh Akhbár</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasád	"	4th to 11th,	...	5th, 7th, 10th & 11th,	540 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
40	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	"	"	"	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	July 31st	...	...	9th	425 copies.
41	<i>Prayág Samákhár</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	Hindi	"	Dewaki Nandan	Aug. 4th	...	...	6th	450
42	<i>Rafí-ul-Akbár</i>	Benares	Urdu	Urdu	"	Ghulám Husain	"	"	...	7th	300
43	<i>Riaz-ul-Akbár</i>	Gorakhpur	"	"	"	Nizám Ahmad	"	8th	...	11th	325
44	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhíkar</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	Hindi	"	Bansí Dhar	"	4th	...	10th	103
45	<i>Sanátan Dharm Pattra</i>	Bareilly	Hindi-Urdu,	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-monthly,	Náráyan Dás	July 1st & Aug. 1st.	...	...	"	200
46	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	Khandwa	M a r á t h í	M a r á t h í	Weekly	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	Aug. 6th	...	...	9th	275
47	<i>Tulfa-i-Hind</i>	Bijnor	Urdu	Urdu	"	Jairáj Singh	"	"	...	10th	260
48	<i>Túti-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	"	"	"	Sajjad Husain	July 31st	...	...	8th	325

LUCKNOW: }
The 16th August 1890.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

(249)